(b) and (c) The details of the scheme will be drawn up by the State Governments, including that of Maharashtra, and implemented by them after they are processed by the nodal Ministry of the Government that is the Department of Justice.

Implementation of Central Schemes in Gujarat

*191. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:

SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any study regarding effective implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

(c) if not. what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken so far to make these schemes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has not conducted any study regarding effective implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State of Gujarat. Schemes are monitored by administrative Ministries concerned. The Planning Commission generally reviews the implementation of Plan schemes during the Annual Plan discussions with the States.

Output per Manshift of Coal

*192. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the output per manshift of coal in developed and developing countries and in India as on date;

(b) what are the technological and other differences responsible for disparities In output per manshift in India and in other developed and under developing countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 9,000 workers are retired in CIL by way of Voluntary Retirement Scheme and normal retirement; and

(d) if so, what is the average number of workers to seek voluntary retirement under the scheme and what are the aggregate benefits to the workers thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Available productivity figures for 1990-91 in respect of some of the major coal producing countries of the world are as under: —

Countries	*Underground*	*Opencast*
Australia (Queensland)	14.9	30.6
United States	19.3	47.7
China	1.3	Not available
France	3.9	—do—
Germany	4.1	—do—
Poland	1.9	—do—

(b) Output per manshift (OMS) in respect of mechanised opencast mines in India is comparable with that of other advanced countries. However, reasons for overall low OMS in Indian perticulatly the underground mines are as under: —

(i) Majority of the underground mines are old, extensive and worked manually.

(ii) Many underground mines are having geo-mining problems like steep and multiple seams, occurrence of fires and water logged old workings in adjoining area, built up surface structures which need protection by sand stowing etc. requiring employment of sizeable workforce for dealing with such unproductive activities.

(iii) High rate of absenteeism.

(iv) Coal companies are required to provide supporting services for workshops, ware-houses, water sup-